



ELECTION 2024: VOTING RIGHTS AND ACCESS

WINTER 2024 POLICY MEETING
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As the 2024 presidential election comes into view, cities will need to prioritize their election infrastructure and communications. Mayors especially will be relied on to ensure that election information is accurate and accessible, residents have faith in the process, voters have ample opportunities to cast their ballots, and poll workers are protected. This panel will cover best practices cities are implementing to accomplish these goals and give attendees the opportunity to surface their community's challenges and opportunities as we enter another major election cycle.



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Voter Engagement Democracy Brief

Voter engagement is a cornerstone of a healthy democracy, ensuring that citizens actively participate in shaping the policies and decisions that impact their communities. While voter turnout in national elections often garners significant attention, local and city government elections are equally, if not more, crucial. These elections directly influence local issues such as education, infrastructure, public safety, and community development. To enhance voter engagement at the local level, strategic initiatives can be implemented to empower citizens, raise awareness, and simplify the voting process.

Strategies:

Cities and local governments can implement various tactics to improve voter engagement and encourage higher voter turnout. Here are some effective strategies:

1. Conduct Voter Education and Outreach: Launch comprehensive voter education campaigns to inform residents about the voting process, important election dates, and voter registration requirements. Conduct outreach efforts through community events, local media, social media platforms, and partnerships with community organizations.



2. Provide Voter Registration Assistance: Simplify the voter registration process by offering online registration options and providing registration assistance at community centers, libraries, schools, and other accessible locations. Collaborate with community organizations to conduct voter registration drives.

3. Increase Voter Access: Take steps to expand access to the polls, such as extending early voting periods, implementing no-excuse absentee voting, establishing polling locations in easily accessible areas, and ensuring adequate language assistance and accommodations for voters with disabilities.

4. Mobilize Voters: Engage in targeted voter mobilization efforts to encourage eligible voters to vote. This can involve door-to-door canvassing, phone banking, and text messaging campaigns to remind residents about upcoming elections and the importance of voting.

This may be done in a number of ways, including:

- Branch.Vote — [Branch](#) is an interactive website that walks voters through their unique ballot before they go to vote.
- Turbo Vote — [TurboVote](#) is a non-profit website that seeks to increase voter turnout by helping its users register to vote, find polling places, and research election issues.



5. Partner with Community Organizations: Collaborate with community organizations and nonprofits to promote voter engagement. These partnerships can help reach underserved communities and encourage voter participation through targeted outreach and information dissemination. Such organizations include:

- [National Voter Registration Day](#) -- National Voter Registration Day (September 19th) is a nonpartisan civic holiday celebrating our democracy. Sign up to become a partner [here](#).
- [Vote Early Day](#) -- Vote Early Day (October 26th) is a nonpartisan movement working to ensure all Americans have the tools to vote early. Sign up to be a partner [here](#).



6. Implement Civic Education: Work with local schools to incorporate civic education into the curriculum, teaching students about the importance of voting, democratic processes, and the responsibilities of citizenship. For example, in an effort to provide civic education for the community, [the City of Lancaster offers the Neighborhood Leaders Academy](#)---a six-week civic training and grant program for community leaders looking to expand their knowledge of Lancaster's city government and learn community-building skills.

7. Recruit Poll Workers: Actively recruit diverse and representative poll workers to create a welcoming and inclusive voting environment. Encourage young people and members of underrepresented communities to serve as poll workers, fostering a sense of ownership and engagement in the electoral process.

How does recruiting young people as Poll Workers improve youth voter turnout?

Recent [research conducted by CIRCLE](#) in partnership with the Minneapolis Elections & Voter Services office, the YMCA of the North's Center for Youth Voice, Auburn University, and young leaders highlights the positive impact of young people serving as poll workers on youth civic engagement. The Minneapolis Election Judge Project aimed to understand the experiences and benefits of young poll workers, explore the potential role of youth poll worker programs in fostering a more equitable electorate, and provide recommendations for other communities interested in implementing similar programs.

These research findings show:

- **Young people serving as poll workers facilitates civic education:** Serving as poll workers exposes young people to the electoral process, increasing their knowledge and understanding of how elections work. Youth become more informed about voter registration, ballot casting, and counting procedures, which empowers them to educate their peers and promote civic awareness.
- **Increased Youth Turnout:** The presence of young people as poll workers can positively influence overall youth voter turnout. Their peers may feel more encouraged and inspired to participate in elections when they see individuals their age actively involved in the process. Young poll workers can engage with their peers, share information about voting rights, and encourage them to exercise their democratic right to vote.

8. Promote Language Accessibility: Local governments can (and some already do) provide translated voting materials, multilingual assistance, and language access services to ensure that language barriers do not hinder voter engagement. Where appropriate they can also work to train poll workers to effectively assist voters with limited English proficiency. Some examples of cities improving language accessibility include:

- [*Philadelphia Is About to Triple the Number of Languages It Supports in Elections \(2022\)*](#);
- [*New Colorado Election Laws Expand Multilingual Voting Access \(2021\)*](#).

9. Ensure Election Information Availability: Ensure that election information, including sample ballots, polling locations, and candidate information, is readily available and easily accessible through multiple channels, such as websites, hotlines, and printed materials.

10. Implement Transparent and Trustworthy Elections: Foster trust in the electoral process by ensuring transparency, accountability, and security in elections. Communicate and address concerns regarding voter suppression, fraud prevention, and fair redistricting practices to build confidence among voters.

Costs Associated with Voter Engagement Strategies

The costs to implement voter engagement tactics on behalf of local governments and cities can vary widely based on the scope of the engagement campaign, the strategies used, the size of the jurisdiction, the resources available, and the specific goals of the campaign. Voter engagement tactics aim to increase voter turnout, educate citizens about elections, and encourage participation in the democratic process.

Here are some cost considerations to keep in mind:

- **Voter Education Materials-** Costs for creating and distributing informational materials such as voter guides, brochures, flyers, and educational videos that provide information about the election process, candidates, and ballot measures;
- **Community Outreach and Events-** Budget for hosting voter education events, town hall meetings, candidate forums, and workshops to engage citizens and provide opportunities for direct interaction with candidates and officials;
- **Digital and Social Media Campaigns-** Costs associated with creating and promoting online content, social media campaigns, targeted ads, and webinars to reach a broader audience and encourage voter participation.

Given the range of factors involved, there isn't a one-size-fits-all estimate for the cost of implementing voter engagement tactics. If you're planning to undertake voter engagement efforts, it's advisable to consult with experts in communication, public relations, or community engagement, and to conduct a detailed cost analysis based on your specific circumstances and goals. Additionally, seeking partnerships and leveraging available resources can help offset some of the costs associated with voter engagement campaigns.

COMMUNICATING DURING CONTENTIOUS TIMES: DOS AND DON'TS TO RISE ABOVE THE NOISE

By **Over Zero** and **PEN America**

Community leaders can play a central role in reducing tensions, divisions, and the spread of **misinformation** that may accompany an election season. The below pointers highlight dos and don'ts for leaders to avoid inadvertently causing harm. Last, we provide simple steps for taking action to reduce likely harms before, during, and after voting occurs.

DOS

► **Model positive norms: Show that your community is overwhelmingly committed to ensuring free, fair, and peaceful elections.**

Highlight stories of community members taking actions consistent with these norms. Emphasize your community's unifying, local identity—which cuts across lines of division—and draw on local values and stories demonstrating cooperation. Define your community in terms of who it is, rather than who it is not, using its own words, narratives, and local sources.

► **Emphasize individuals' agency and the many actions underway to ensure a free, fair, peaceful election.**

Amid tensions and uncertainty, people can feel limited in whether and how to respond. Narratives may deliberately create a sense of chaos or cast violence as an inevitability. This can create pressure for people to remain silent or even go along with violence. Emphasizing the work underway to ensure a secure and peaceful election can counteract perceived powerlessness and a sense of chaos, and can offer concrete ways for people to get involved in ensuring a peaceful election. Highlighting this broader context—for instance, the many groups working to ensure communities can securely vote—can also prevent violence or intimidation from having a chilling effect on public engagement.

► **Where tensions, misinformation, and violence do emerge, consult with targeted communities to learn their needs and preferences for public statements before acting.**

Communities targeted with violence and false information often have experience responding in high-threat moments and know best what their community members need. When you do speak out, model empathy toward targeted communities.

► **Offer a concrete, non-violent path forward for grievances, including clear channels and processes for addressing things in real-time.**



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- ▶ **Be specific in referring to tensions and/or violence.**
Political violence, including harassment, and misinformation are tools to intimidate communities from engaging in public life. Precise, accurate, and accessible language can help ensure violence does not appear more widespread than it is. For example, naming specific districts or stating “at one street corner” rather than referencing full cities or states. Also, be precise about who was involved. For example, saying “there was violence at a protest” could be misleading if the violence was actually from a group of armed counter-protesters and only one or two protesters were involved. Speaking with clarity and precision can limit the ability of violence to intimidate communities from showing up to vote. Importantly, it can also guard against signaling that violence is the norm or expected for those associated with any groups.

DON'TS

- ▶ **Don't signal negative norms, including through depicting violence as widespread.**
- ▶ **Don't speak about violence without condemning it and highlighting responses.**
Highlighting the many efforts underway to ensure all community members can safely vote or peacefully protest help prevent violence from being used as a tool to intimidate and chill civic engagement. Likewise, avoid repeating calls to violence—even if to report on them—lest you provide a platform to vigilante or extremist groups, who may use past violence to further their notoriety and recruitment efforts.
- ▶ **Don't use vague or speculative language** which can engender mischaracterizations and fear-based responses (particularly if the language misconstrues violence as more widespread than it is). Using specific language eliminates room for assumptions and speculation.
- ▶ **Don't use language that activates fear or anxiety**, such as war and natural disaster metaphors (e.g., “protestors flooded the streets,” or “violence erupted”). This also reduces individuals’ sense of agency (personal empowerment) in responding. Relatedly, avoid repeating language that describes people as animals or as less than human (“dehumanizing language”), such as pests, deadly or wild animals, or diseases. This language drives people to act towards those described with less care or concern than they typically would other humans.
- ▶ **Don't reference entire groups of people when discussing individual actions or viewpoints.**
When an incident is the result of one or a few individuals, don't attribute it to a general group, such as Republicans, Democrats, or protestors. This can engender an association between harmful actions with entire groups of people, furthering notions of collective blame and negative norm-signaling that all within a particular group or community should or do feel/act a particular way. However, when specific individuals or groups are acting in an explicitly unified way, such as illegal militias or institutions, naming them can highlight culpability.
- ▶ **Don't repeat misinformation or rumors.**
Anticipate the types of misinformation and dangerous rhetoric that might circulate throughout the election and arm yourself with clear, specific corrections. Follow best practices in responding to misinformation (see below).

ZOOMING IN: BEST PRACTICES IN REDUCING THE IMPACT OF MISINFORMATION

Misinformation is playing a central role in driving threats, intimidation, and even violence ahead of the 2022 midterm elections. As with all communications, addressing misinformation can either further amplify or defuse the false claims. Consider the below best practices for addressing misinformation.

► Consider the role of psychology.

Misinformation often taps into powerful emotions like fear and anxiety, as well as deeply rooted narratives, stereotypes and identities. Understanding what is driving someone to believe the misinformation—the identities, emotions, or experiences it's exploiting—can better position you to respond and address the broader narratives that may make misinformation appear more credible. Misleading narratives look different in every community, so take the time to customize your message to appeal and resonate with your target audience.

► Anticipate the issues ripe for misinformation and proactively equip yourself and your communities with corrective information.

As noted, misinformation may often simplify the complex. Preemptively arming yourself with corrective information can allow you to respond in real-time: it's critical to respond to misinformation as quickly as possible to prevent it from spreading unchecked. This will also allow you to proactively release clarifying information on issues or processes that you expect misinformation may exploit. Offering your community basic, corrective information ahead of time will better position them to spot and reject it.

► Express understanding while still modeling positive norms.

Addressing misinformation can be challenging and often involves confronting firmly held beliefs. Acknowledge your audience's confusion and reiterate your shared commitment to both the truth and ensuring a free and fair election. This can help neutralize any defensiveness. Along the way, emphasize community norms rejecting misinformation, for instance by underscoring influential local leaders rejecting false and dangerous claims and upholding the community's commitment to a free, fair, and peaceful election.

► Allow plenty of room for nuance while still using simple corrections.

Misinformation surrounding the election process may take advantage of complex, technical processes that the average person may not fully understand. In these instances, misinformation may gain steam simply because it's easier to understand than a more complicated truth. To avoid this, distill any corrections down to their core and avoid unnecessary details. With misinformation targeting election processes, ensure any corrections also address how these processes are clearly laid out in state and federal law. This will help avoid false equivalences between what the law mandates and any alternative processes that misinformation may be pushing.



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▶ **Avoid repeating false claims, particularly without first providing a warning or labeling the claim as misinformation or a conspiracy theory.**

The more people hear or see misinformation, even if it is being disputed, the more likely they are to remember and believe it. If you must repeat a false claim, carefully structure your message using a “truth sandwich”: Start by stating what’s true. Then frame the misinformation—“there have been attempts to amplify false rumors that [misinformation]”). Next, reassert the correct information again.

▶ **Use positive framing throughout your corrections.**

Imagine that John has been accused of being a thief. The best corrections will re-focus attention on what John is (e.g., “John is an honest person who is always sharing”) rather than what he is not (e.g., “John is NOT a thief.”). Why? Repeating the original accusation can strengthen the very association you are trying to undercut (John and thief). Applied to 2020 election misinformation, this means emphasizing how audits, investigations, and dozens of lawsuits confirmed that it was a free and fair election in which a record-number of Americans turned out to vote.

▶ **If possible, provide an alternative explanation for the evidence underlying the incorrect claim.**

Misinformation is more influential when people can infer a causal relationship between the evidence and a subsequent event (e.g., between the delays in counting mail-in ballots and Biden’s victory in the 2020 election). A correction that simply disputes that there was fraud, for instance, is less effective than one that explains the connections between Biden voters’ preference for mail-in voting, state-mandated delays in counting mail-in ballots, and the timing of the results announcement in 2020.

▶ **Invite your community to consider the motivations of those spreading misinformation,**

whether deepening existing divisions and distrust, intimidating or discouraging certain communities, especially BIPOC communities, from voting or engaging in other democratic processes, or profiting from related fundraising initiatives.

▶ **Whenever you can, ensure your correction comes from a source that your community finds credible and that represents their interests and values—**

whether an individual, an institution, or an organization. Remember that individuals often find local news sources more trustworthy than national ones. If you are making the correction yourself, reference additional sources your audience finds credible (e.g., referencing a trusted local leader and their relevant statements).



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TAKING ACTION: WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE TO BE PREPARED?

BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Engage other community leaders to collaboratively develop a monitoring and response plan should violence or tensions emerge during either voting or the ballot counting process. Prepare positive and proactive messaging that communicates faith in the system; reaffirms a commitment to free, fair, and peaceful elections; and addresses any polarizing or false narratives that have emerged. Consider sharing and gut-checking them with other community leaders for consistency. Remember that getting out ahead of false, misleading, and fear mongering messaging can go a long way.

ON ELECTION DAY

Continue elevating positive narratives and norms expressing a commitment to a free and fair election. Continue your monitoring plan to stay on top of any tensions or false narratives that might emerge. Share reputable sources of information, including credible news sources for election updates. Remember that local and community journalism is historically more trusted and less polarizing than their national counterparts, so try and lift up community voices whenever possible.

AFTER ELECTION DAY

Remember that misinformation, threats, and violence can continue past election day, while the ballots are being counted or even once results have been announced. For instance, violence might be used to dispute the results (consider January 6) or by the winners as a show of force to express dominance. After the voting has concluded, continue spreading positive narratives and norms expressing a commitment to a free and fair election and rejecting violence. Remind your community that results take time. The most empowering behavior can often look like some of the calmest.

▶ [How to Talk to Friends and Family Who Share Misinformation](#)

▶ [Reporting in Contentious Times: Insights for Journalists to Avoid Fanning the Flames](#)

▶ [Media Literacy Toolkit](#)

▶ [Building a Resiliency Network Toolkit](#)

For more information and resources on Over Zero's programs, check out their resource [pages](#), and for more information on combating disinformation, check out PEN America's Disinformation Issue [page](#).



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Election Violence Prevention Toolkit

A guide for U.S. Mayors
and city leadership

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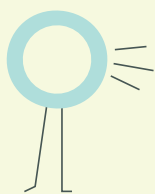
Democracy starts here.

What happens in our neighborhoods shapes our nation.

Peaceful elections have always been essential to the democratic process in the United States. As we find ourselves in a moment of heightened tensions at the national level, it's increasingly important to work proactively to prevent political and election-related violence. **Mayors play a critical role in creating a positive, peaceful, inclusive, and informative election environment in their communities.**

Local leadership. National election.

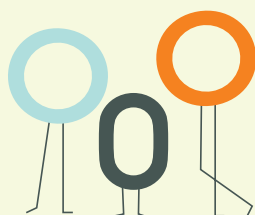
As we head into the final stretch of the 2020 election, Mayors are uniquely positioned to help prevent violence in their cities through:



Communication

Proactively offer clear and measured information for voters, helping to dispel misinformation and create a sense of voter safety and security around the election.

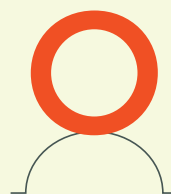
 [Access Communications Guidance and Templates](#)



Connection

Serve as a hub for residents, local organizations, city departments, state/county officials, and more to help build community and resilience.

 [Access the Stakeholder Matrix](#)



Composure

Anticipate and de-escalate conflict, identify sources of risk, and make an action plan. Prepare to address any tensions that emerge throughout the electoral process.

 [Access the Risk, Resilience, and Response \(RRR\) Assessment](#)

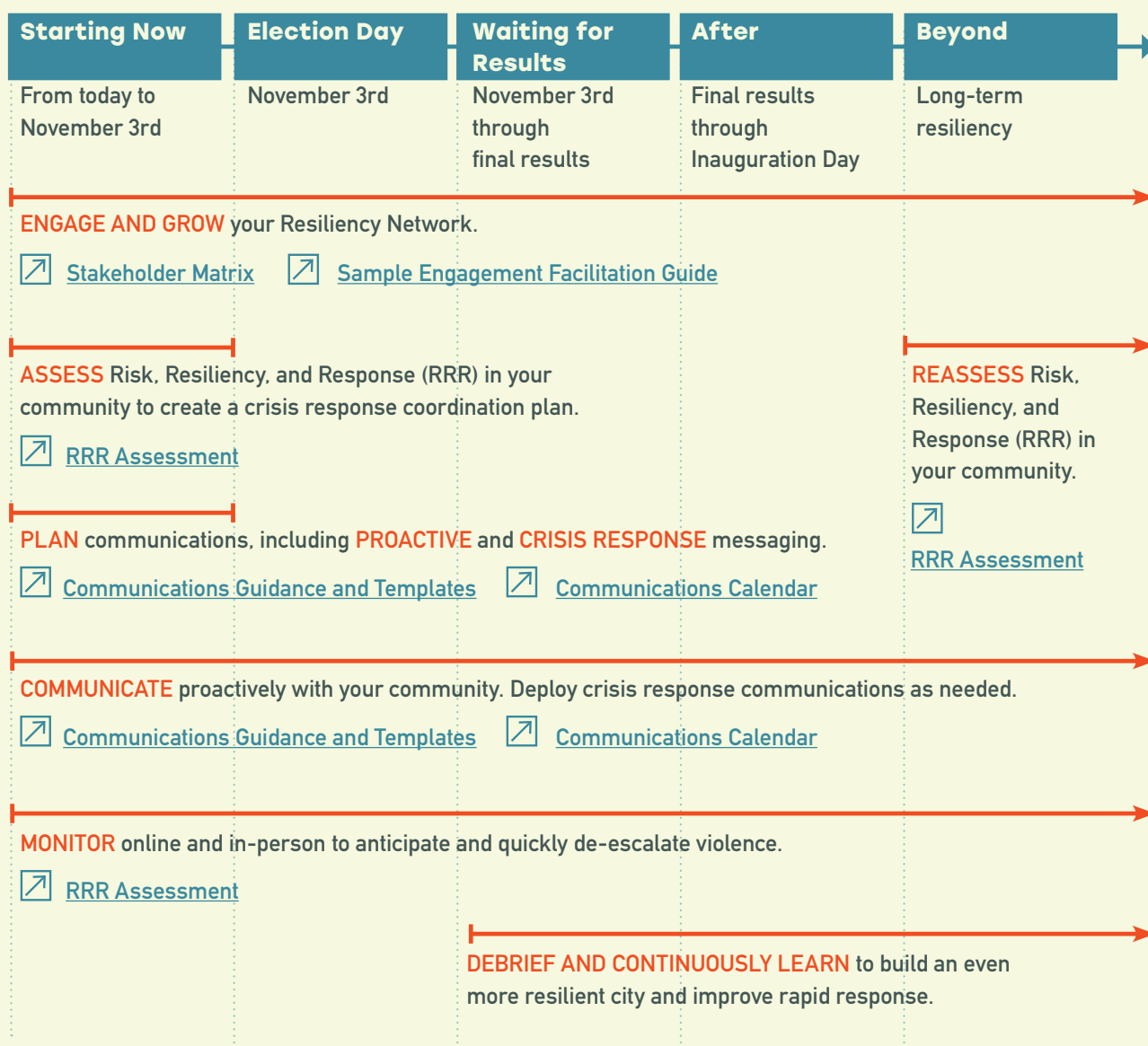
We know it's a hard year for everyone, and Mayors and cities are no exception. This toolkit offers clear guidance and customizable templates to support Mayors as they do their part to ensure free and fair elections this year. **Join a growing number of U.S. cities working to reduce the risk of voter intimidation, heightened tensions and division, confusion, and even violence this Election Season—**from now through inauguration—and beyond.

If you have any questions or are interested in support, **we're here to help.** Over Zero, Delivery Associates, and other expert organizations are offering pro-bono support to cities. Reach out to us at cities@projectoverzero.org.

Timeline and Tools

Overview of actions between now and Inauguration Day.

Actions are paired with downloadable templates and tools to streamline your efforts as much as possible. If you have any questions or are interested in support, please reach out to cities@projectoverzero.org.



Strong connections. Peaceful elections.

Build your local Resiliency Network.

Building a local relational infrastructure—a network of leaders across a community with well-established, designated communication channels—is the foundation of effective violence prevention and mitigation. As a Mayor, use your community ties, communication platform, and convening power to help:

- **Monitor** risk
- **Mobilize** stakeholders
- **Manage** and allocate resources

Community leaders

Examples: Faith organizations, NGOs, business owners, community organizers, bridge-building organizations

Internal city departments

Examples: Emergency Management Services, Neighborhood Services, local law enforcement

Residents

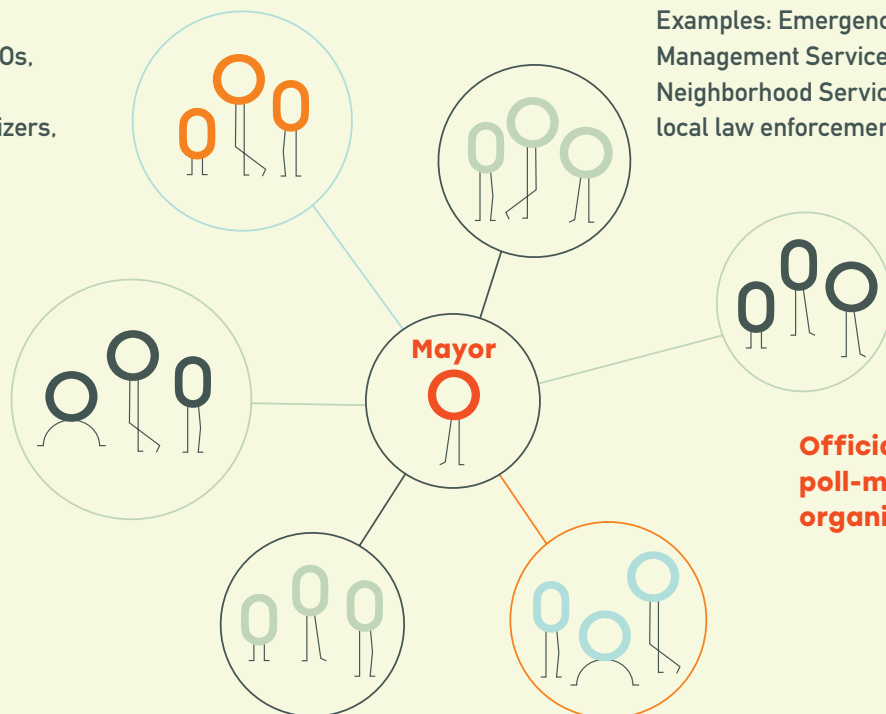
Official local poll-monitoring organizations

State and county officials

Examples: Secretary of State, Governor, Board of Elections

Neighboring jurisdictions

Examples: Peer Mayors, local governments



What you can do with members of your Resiliency Network

Community leaders

Examples: Faith organizations, NGOs, community organizers, business owners, bridge-building organizations

- Partner with influencers who reach different groups in your community
- Connect with leaders from marginalized groups, especially those who have been targets of voter intimidation and suppression
- Connect groups with each other as appropriate
- Serve as a liaison for groups who are not comfortable engaging each other directly (including internal city departments)
- Make sure community leaders have a clear, accessible, confidential channel for reporting emerging risks to you
- Respond to concerns and questions

Residents

- Communicate in a clear, measured manner to avoid confusion throughout Election Season
- Set the tone for a positive, peaceful, inclusive election cycle
- Provide a clear channel for residents to submit issues, concerns, and complaints

Internal city departments

Examples: Emergency Management Services, Neighborhood Services, local law enforcement

- Coordinate proactive mitigation strategies
- Align on strategy and goals
- Engage local security while moving away from violence-prevention approaches that rely solely on security forces

Neighboring jurisdictions

Examples: Peer Mayors, local governments

- Coordinate efforts and share ideas, analyses, and experiences

State and county officials

Examples: Secretary of State, Governor, Board of Elections

- Coordinate on state-specific voter education messaging
- Align on non-partisan, non-polarizing, non-alarmist, and non-speculative messaging to counter national tensions
- Reinforce positive, localizing norms and narratives

Official local poll-monitoring organizations

- Proactively establish communication channels
- Coordinate rapid, clear, measured communication around glitches, concerns, or changes

Who else? Ask yourself who in your city may be critical to prevent violence and strengthen community resilience.

The need to build community resilience to political violence is particularly acute in 2020.

National tensions in a global pandemic.

The 2020 U.S. election cycle is unprecedented in many ways. In addition to taking place amidst a global pandemic, the U.S. entered this election cycle in a bitterly partisan landscape where even the question of how to have a free and fair election has been politicized. The tensions within this partisan landscape are further compounded by:

- [High levels of identity-based polarization](#) not seen since the immediate aftermath of the Civil War
- [Normalization of hate speech and dangerous speech](#) in political and public rhetoric
- [Divided media environment](#) pushing competing narratives
- [Widespread mis- and disinformation](#) disseminated more broadly and rapidly than ever through social media
- [Procedural changes](#) necessitated by COVID-19, and accompanying technical challenges on a short timeline
- [Preemptive claims of election fraud](#) and unwillingness to accept defeat

What are the risks closer to home?

In the 2020 election, it is critical for Mayors to be aware of the myriad risks for political violence in their communities. Coercive pressure, intimidation, threats of violence, or physical violence itself jeopardize citizens' rights to democracy.

Further, in the waiting period before we know the final results—and even leading up to Inauguration Day—tensions and disputes could lead to calls for violence. Managing and preventing potential violence is a key function of resiliency networks; once violence occurs, it has the potential to spiral into cycles of retaliation, where new violence is justified as revenge or retaliation.

Every city is different.

Understand the unique risks and resiliencies in your neighborhood.

Understanding sources of risk in your city begins with a high-level review of the data. We've compiled a list of reputable 3rd-party data sources to get you started. These are found in the [Appendix of this document](#).

However, it is not enough to rely on 3rd-party data alone. Official documentation often under- or misrepresents the reality for residents, especially in marginalized communities. **Therefore, it is important for cities to engage their Resiliency Network for a comprehensive understanding of sources of risk in their community**, such as historical or current conflicts or tensions between certain groups, or intimidation and harassment of specific groups.

To conduct an in-depth analysis of risks and resiliencies in your community, and to begin to make a response plan, see our [Risk, Resilience, and Response Assessment](#).

Get started: A detailed roadmap for election violence prevention

Starting Now

Actions to take from today until November 3rd.

Risk Factors

Leading up to an election, it is critical to be aware of efforts to manipulate the election itself by influencing who will turn out to vote—often through coercive pressure, intimidation, threats of violence, physical violence itself, and targeted mis- and disinformation campaigns.

Role of Mayors

Local leaders play a key role in providing reliable information and mitigating threats of violence leading up to an election. During this time, it's also essential to set up the relationships and plans you need to respond to emerging events.

STARTING NOW

ELECTION DAY

WAITING FOR
RESULTS

AFTER

BEYOND



STARTING NOW

Build a Resiliency Network.

- ☐ **Assign a point person in your administration for election violence prevention.**
Ensure this person is well-equipped and authorized to lead stakeholder engagement and coordination throughout this Election Season.
- ☐ **Map stakeholders.**
 - **Consider** different types of stakeholders, including those with whom you are already connected and those with whom you wish to establish a connection.
 - **Determine** an outreach strategy for different stakeholders and what questions to ask. It is important to remember that this outreach should be aimed at building a working partnership formed on mutual trust, rather than being transactional.
[↗ Tool: Stakeholder Matrix](#)
 - **Engage stakeholders:** Work 1:1 or in small groups to build relationships and analyze risks and capacities for response.
[↗ Tool: Sample Engagement Facilitation Guide](#)

Conduct a risk, resilience, and response assessment.

Leverage Network knowledge and experience to conduct a Risk, Resilience, and Response Assessment for your city.

- ☐ **Risk:** Review historical and current tensions within your community. Brainstorm scenarios that could escalate, list warning signs to monitor and prepare for, and consider who in your network has knowledge and capacity to respond.
- ☐ **Resilience:** Identify existing structures and experiences of mutual cooperation and aid. Assess resources your Resiliency Network can access (such as skills, materials, and in-kind support) and where there are gaps.
- ☐ **Response:** Plan how your Resiliency Network will communicate and work together to prevent, prepare for, monitor, and respond to election violence. Move away from violence prevention approaches that rely solely on security forces by engaging local security alongside a broader constellation of stakeholders in your response planning.
[↗ Tool: Risk, Resilience, and Response Assessment](#)

Plan your communications.

Develop a communications plan, including:

- ☐ **Proactive messaging:** Prepare and schedule messages for use throughout Election Season. Clear, measured communications can address underlying dynamics that foment violence, and help voters feel safe and engaged. Use your platform to set expectations for the election cycle, provide civic education about voting procedures, offer clarity around changes related to COVID-19, proactively counter any mis- or disinformation about the election, and set positive expectations for your community around voting.
- ☐ **Crisis response messaging:** Lay the groundwork for effective rapid response messaging in the event of election violence, tensions, unrest, confusion, and misinformation. Coordinate stakeholders and review best practices so you'll be ready for rapid deployment if needed.

➤ [Tool: Communications Guidance and Templates](#)

➤ [Tool: Communications Calendar](#)

2 WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Grow your support.

- ☐ **Engage with the community:** Use your Resiliency Network to form and strengthen relationships with community leaders, understand their groups' concerns and goals, manage any tensions that arise, respond to threats and intimidation in ways that restore safety and security for those targeted, introduce groups to one another to support cooperation, and build trust. Consider meeting with groups who are at greatest risk of being targeted with election violence and get familiar with best practices for preventing violence at protests using the "[Protests & Public Safety: A Guide for Cities & Citizens](#)" resource from Georgetown University Law Center's Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection (ICAP).
- ☐ **Check in with Resiliency Network members:** Find out how they're feeling, what they're seeing, what they're hearing from their communities, etc.

➤ [Tool: Sample Engagement Facilitation Guide](#)

Allocate resources.

Certify you have allocated all the resources you need for your response plan. If resources are tight, think creatively about what other municipal resources or capacities can be brought in or leveraged, or how you can collaborate with neighboring municipalities and state-level efforts.

Communicate proactively.

- ☐ Coordinate closely with your Secretary of State on all voter information.
 - ☐ Identify reputable sources of real-time voter information for residents to follow on social media and/or elsewhere.
 - ☐ Use your platform to establish trust in the electoral process. Start communications around positive norms, a shared local identity, and the expectation for a peaceful Election Season.
 - ☐ Encourage everyone to vote.
 - ☐ Proactively communicate to residents about what to expect on voting day and/or during early or mail-in voting, including clear information on how to find polling places, what's changed this year due to COVID-19, and any other locally relevant information.
 - ☐ Embed in your messaging the idea of a waiting period—for example, referring to Election Season instead of Election Night, and highlighting the hard work of dedicated election officials from both parties. **Note that messaging to manage expectations should be careful not to inadvertently depress voter turnout.**
 - ☐ Be positive and action-oriented. When communicating about long lines, for instance, express gratitude and community pride in high voter turnout, coupled with tips (for example: "Make sure to bring water when you go vote!").
 - ☐ Prepare your Election Day communications (twitter, social, etc.).
 - ☐ Prepare your post-Election Day communications (press releases, etc.).
- [Tool: Communications Guidance and Templates](#)
- [Tool: Communications Calendar](#)

Continue to prepare your crisis response communications plan.

In the case of emerging tensions, intimidation, or violence, you'll need to quickly deploy accurate, measured information, de-escalate, and help restore a sense of safety and support for communities. Coordinate ahead of time on key channels and best practices, included below and in the [Communications Guidance and Templates](#).

Rapid Response Messaging DOs and DON'Ts

DOs

Listen to and consult with targeted communities before acting

Set and model positive norms

Tell people “who we are,” rather than “who we’re not”

Emphasize agency

Model or showcase empathy

Offer a concrete path forward for grievances

Be careful and specific when sharing information about violence or other related events

Ensure that you don’t dehumanize

Use best practices for correcting mis- and disinformation*

Anticipate and prepare

DON'Ts

Don’t call for peace without offering a way to address the underlying issues

Don’t be vague or dishonest

Don’t fuel stories about violence that could serve to intimidate communities. If you must share stories about violence, always talk about what is being done to address it.

Don’t inadvertently suggest violence is more widespread than it is

Don’t dehumanize

Don’t signal negative norms

Don’t raise the profile or notoriety of violent actors

Don’t repeat misinformation or rumors

Don’t emphasize or create chaos or confusion

Don’t buy into a zero-sum frame

More guidance on crisis response communications, including social media process in case of emergency, can be found in the [Communications Guidance and Templates](#).

*For best practices on correcting mis- and disinformation, consult [“The Debunking Handbook”](#) by John Cook and Stephan Lewandowsky.

1 WEEK BEFORE ELECTION DAY

Monitor actively.

- ☐ **Monitor online activity.** Monitor social media and other platforms to continue to keep track of risks, including any new developments from armed groups. Look for active disinformation campaigns and tailor city communications to combat them.
- ☐ **Check in specifically about any efforts at voter intimidation.** Work with community leaders in your Resiliency Network to coordinate a response that helps ensure any targeted communities feel safe and secure voting.
- ☐ **Take the temperature in your city.** Use your Resiliency Network to get a sense of how things are going on the ground.

Keep communicating.

- ☐ **Continue to provide people with the information they need to vote.** Provide accurate information in the face of any misinformation or disinformation. Coordinate closely with your Secretary of State, and make sure you give residents a link or social media page to follow for real-time updates.
- ☐ **Set the tone.** Highlight positive norms, model empathy, correct misinformation,* and use inclusive language, such as “we” instead of “they.” Emphasize the unifying, local identity of your community and draw on relevant community narratives and values. For example, you might say, “Our city has a long history of running successful elections. 2020 has been tough on all of us, but we’re not going to let it stand in the way of a free and fair election for every voter.” Where possible, tell stories of people supporting others and share voter education information.
- ☐ Embed in your messaging the idea of a waiting period—for example, referring to Election Season instead of Election Night, and highlighting the dedication of election officials from both parties. **Note that messaging to manage expectations should be careful not to inadvertently depress voter turnout.**
- ☐ **Prepare communications in advance.** Prepare communications for immediately after the election, empathizing with the difficulty of waiting and encouraging residents to wait patiently and peacefully for results.

➤ [Tools: Communications Guidance and Templates](#)

*For best practices on correcting mis- and disinformation, consult [“The Debunking Handbook”](#) by John Cook and Stephan Lewandowsky.

Election Day

Actions to take on November 3rd.

Risk Factors

On Election Day (and during early voting), violence can be used to intimidate people at polling stations, on the way to polling stations, and after they have left. Recent changes due to COVID-19 increase the risk of confusion and tension around any technical or procedural issues that arise, such as long lines, changes in polling station locations, or other unanticipated technical issues such as power outages.

Role of Mayors

Create a clear channel for reporting emerging issues, and actively monitor for those issues. Communicate real-time updates to residents and voters, including congratulating them on voter turnout and providing context and action plans for any challenges or concerns that come up. Be prepared to deploy resources as necessary.

STARTING NOW

ELECTION DAY

WAITING FOR
RESULTS

AFTER

BEYOND

ON ELECTION DAY

Actively monitor and respond.

- ☐ **Monitor risks with your Resiliency Network, especially close to polling areas.** Keep in touch with Network members throughout the day to get a sense of how the day is going and learn about any issues as they arise. Remember to also monitor threats online.
- ☐ **Specifically check in with stakeholders about any efforts at voter intimidation.** If necessary, work with key community stakeholders to coordinate a response that helps ensure the targeted community feels safe and secure voting.
- ☐ **Respond appropriately.** Work with partners throughout the day to ensure that responses to issues or concerns are appropriate and meet the needs of different stakeholders.
- ☐ **Ensure poll watchers are engaging in lawful behaviors.** National Conference of State Legislatures' (NCSL) [Poll Watchers and Challengers resource](#) lists required poll watcher qualifications by state.
- ☐ **Understand state-specific rules regarding militias.** ICAP's [State Fact Sheets](#) describe militia-related laws in each state, what constitutes a militia, and what to do if militia-like activity is observed at a polling place.

Deploy resources.

Deploy mitigation tools and resources if needed. Coordinate across your Resiliency Network and across city departments to ensure transparency and accountability.

Communicate clearly.

Keep emphasizing positive norms and a shared local identity, and continue to proactively and responsively correct mis- and disinformation. Respond quickly to any technical issues or challenges that come up on Election Day and include a clear plan for resolution, as well as any relevant action items for voters.

Waiting For results

Actions to take from November 3rd to the announcement of final results.

Risk Factors

The wait time between Election Day and announcement of results will be longer than in recent years due to the need for a longer counting period. During this time, it is critical to pay attention to any **preemptive declarations** of victory or attempts to **undermine the integrity** of the election process. We should also pay attention to any **tensions and mobilization** of armed actors and networks.

Role of Mayors

This can be a precarious time which requires active, ongoing monitoring and communication. In this time period, you are holding people's hands to help them clearly understand, trust in, and have patience with the process while undermining any attempts to sow discord. Provide clear, official channels for people to address any grievances.

STARTING NOW

ELECTION DAY

WAITING FOR
RESULTS

AFTER

BEYOND

BETWEEN ELECTION DAY AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS

Actively monitor and respond.

- ☐ Coordinate with your Resiliency Network to continue to monitor and address any issues that arise.
- ☐ Pay close attention to groups that are planning protests or making threats of violence.
- ☐ Pay close attention to tensions and mobilization of armed actors and networks.
- ☐ Begin preparations for different types of response based on the behaviors you are seeing, which may include:
 - Protests disputing or opposing results, including armed protestors and/or the potential for them to be met with counter-protests.
 - Armed militia mobilization. ICAP's [Protest & Public Safety guide](#) provides a legal review for city and state attorneys regarding the best approaches to protests where there is a risk of armed actors.
 - "Victory violence," where the declared winner may violently express dominance over the perceived loser, whether members of a political party or a minority or marginalized group (this includes hate crimes, property destruction). Even if the results haven't been finalized, preemptive declarations of victory could lead to victory violence.

Communicate.

- ☐ **Explain to citizens why there might be longer wait times for results.** With the uptick in mail-in voting due to COVID-19, more time will be required to count votes than usual. Election workers are counting and double-checking every ballot. Explain the process to normalize and ease tension during the waiting period.
- ☐ **Frame expectations around a positive;** for example, highlight the careful counting process and hardworking elections officials. Emphasize your community's commitment to the full democratic process.
- ☐ **Communicate about what happened just after elections.** If elections were peaceful, reinforce social commitment; if negative, reinforce the importance of being patient while election workers count the ballots. For example, consider saying, "What an amazing day. Thank you to all the voters and volunteers who made it possible. Now we wait for every vote to be counted."
- ☐ **Guide people through the counting process** and create clear official channels for reporting, elevating, and working to resolve any grievances that arose from Election Day.
- ☐ **Be prepared to offer clear and accurate information amidst confusion.** If results are not out, continue to provide clear expectations about when to expect election results and how results will be announced.

➤ [Tool: Communications Calendar](#)

➤ [Tool: Communications Guidance and Templates](#)

After

Actions from announcement of final results to Inauguration Day.

Risk Factors

After an election we must monitor for violence arising from **contestation of results, victory violence** (where the winner expresses domination over the perceived loser—either political opponents or marginalized groups), or a combination of both.

Role of Mayors

Continue to monitor, and deploy resources as needed. In the meantime, communicate around positive democratic norms and create clear, constructive channels for reporting grievances.

STARTING NOW

ELECTION DAY

WAITING FOR
RESULTS

AFTER

BEYOND

WHILE WAITING FOR INAUGURATION DAY

Continue to monitor and respond.

- ☐ Continue to monitor threats when results are out and mobilize your Resiliency Network to act upon your risk mitigation plan.
- ☐ Do everything you can to help ensure protests remain peaceful. This includes helping manage relationships between protesters and security forces, ensuring that you avoid use of force against protesters, addressing any risks posed by armed militias, and managing any risks posed by concurrent protests and counter-protests. ICAP's [Protests & Public Safety guide](#) provides a legal review for city and state attorneys regarding the best approaches to protests where there is a risk of armed actors. The guide also provides a less technical FAQ section, suitable for a wider audience.
- ☐ If any community is at risk of being targeted with violence during this time, ensure and reinforce open lines of communication.

Communicate.

- ☐ Once results are out, discuss the expectation for next steps (transition or continuity) and how that impacts residents. If there are disputes, educate residents on the channels that exist for resolving those disputes so they are aware of the range of options available.
- ☐ Continue to reinforce and encourage positive civic engagement.
- ☐ Prepare communications based on what's taking place in the community.

Plan for Inauguration Day.

- ☐ Consider potential scenarios that may take place on Inauguration Day and ensure your city is equipped to handle them adequately.

Beyond

Actions to build long-term resiliency.

The Road Ahead

Long-term resiliency to political violence in your community is an ongoing process. Whether ensuring that you are able to withstand national-level division and escalation or working to address long-term local issues, sources of tension, and existing violence, continuing to work with your Network can build the muscle of multi-stakeholder collaboration to mitigate and respond to emerging risks. This type of network can be helpful not only in reducing risk of violence, but also in addressing other emerging threats.

Role of Mayors

An active, engaged, growing Resiliency Network provides a platform for Mayors to coordinate with and across stakeholder groups, and to serve as a hub for proactive community action and response to emerging threats.

STARTING NOW

ELECTION DAY

WAITING FOR
RESULTS

AFTER

BYOND



BEYOND ELECTION SEASON

Debrief and learn.

- ☐ Convene your Resiliency Network and debrief.

Mobilize and grow your Resiliency Network.

- ☐ Reassess Risk, Resiliency, and Response techniques based on your Election Season experience. Recognize and celebrate the ways you worked together through the elections. Identify longer-term sources of risk in your community that your Resiliency Network could continue to work together to address. Strengthen and expand relationships now, so when elections and other contentious events happen, you are better prepared to respond.
- ☐ Continue strengthening relationships within your Resiliency Network and building ties in the community to address root causes of issues and enable the community to respond well to conflicts. Ensure that you keep lines of communication open.
- ☐ Address histories of discrimination, marginalization, and violence, as well as any current patterns of discrimination, marginalization, and violence.
- ☐ Support efforts to increase trust between stakeholders and government institutions.

On National Voter Registration Day, Mayor Tishaura O. Jones, Board of Election Commissioners Announce Next Step to Further Expand Ballot Access for St. Louis Voters

The City is upgrading its voting technology, keeping elections secure while giving St. Louisans the opportunity to vote at any precinct

September 19, 2023 | 2 min reading time

ST. LOUIS - Today, on National Voter Registration Day, Mayor Tishaura O. Jones, alongside the Board of Election Commissioners and sponsor Ald. Shane Cohn (3), announced a new plan to further expand ballot access for St. Louis voters. Through an investment of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, the City is upgrading its voting technology, keeping elections secure while giving St. Louisans the opportunity to vote at any precinct across the city - regardless of their registered address or neighborhood.

"As voting rights and our democracy face unprecedented attacks, I am proud of how the City of St. Louis made it easier for residents to make their voice heard at the polls," said Mayor Tishaura O. Jones. "Government works best when we work together. My administration collaborated with the Board of Aldermen and Board of Election Commissioners to make this much-needed investment to upgrade our technology. It's a great way to celebrate National Voter Registration Day, and I encourage St. Louisans to take a moment to [register to vote](#) or [check their current registration](#) through the City's website."

Procured with nearly \$2 million in ARPA funds, the new technology will make voting more convenient for residents while protecting the integrity of their vote. This investment is the latest move from the Board of Election Commissioners to expand ballot access in St. Louis. The Board opened [no-excuse absentee voting locations](#) to give St. Louisans more time and opportunities to cast a ballot. In previous elections the Board also piloted [12 "vote centers," locations across St. Louis where residents could vote regardless of their precinct](#). Allowing voters to vote at any precinct in coming elections expands this concept of citywide voting and is an extension of their ongoing work.

"I am proud to have sponsored the amendment spearheading this appropriation," said Ald. Cohn. "Working in partnership with the Board of Election Commissioners, the Administration, and my colleagues at the Board of Aldermen, we are listening to the voices of our voters. This critical investment in our election infrastructure allows for increased flexibility in elections for our citizens to ensure that every vote counts."

"This system represents a year's long effort on behalf of the Board of Election Commissioners to find the right system for city voters, one that gives the voter the ability to vote anywhere regardless of voter's assigned precinct," said Board Republican Director Gary Stoff.

The Board is also working to address American with Disabilities Act (ADA) concerns at city precincts and keep voters informed about their new voting options. It has also [opened a survey to hear feedback on how the Board can better communicate with residents](#)  [arcg.is].

"Now, the goal of the Election Board is to make sure polling places are physically accessible for all voters and to educate St. Louisans on their voting options prior to the August 24, 2024 Primary Election," said Board Democratic Director Ben Borgmeyer.

[St. Louisans can register to vote online, through the mail, or in person at the Board's offices at 300 N. Tucker](#). In order to vote in Missouri, residents must be registered with the election authority in the county in which they are a resident. Those who moved to the City from another part of the state must re-register with their new address.

philadelphia voter guide

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why voting matters

Voting, at its core, is an opportunity to be heard.

As a citizen of the United States, voting is one of your fundamental rights, a right many Americans fought to attain, and one we should not take for granted. By voting, you can *shape your community and the country by choosing to elect candidates who best represent your views and values.*

We are at a crucial point in time, not only for our city but for our nation. *Now is your chance to speak up* for yourself, your loved ones, and your community.

Your vote is your voice, and every vote matters.

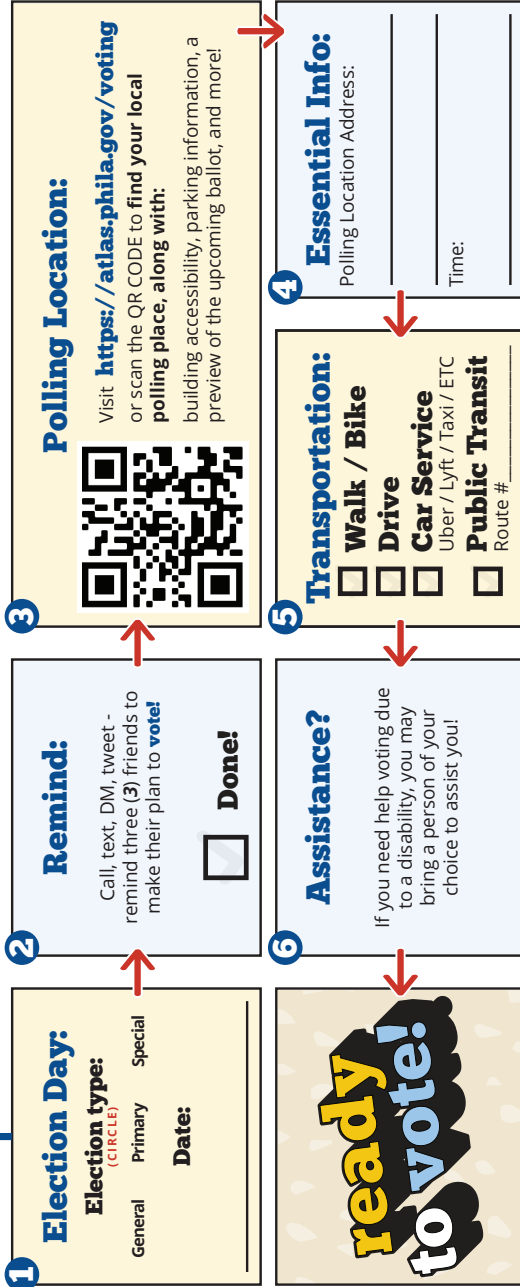
Make a plan. Stand up and be counted. VOTE!

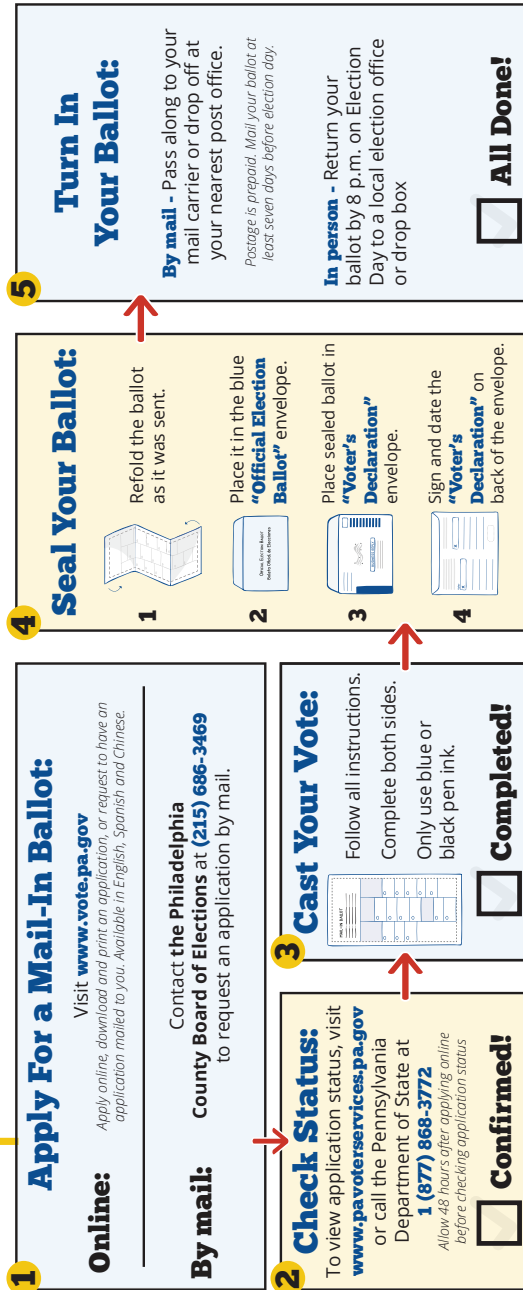
make a plan

Vote Your Way: in person, or by mail?

BY MAIL →

IN PERSON





Once you submit your mail-in ballot, you can check its status by going to www.pavoterservices.pa.gov
You can also call the **Pennsylvania Department of State** at **1 (877) 868-3772**.

check your registration

You must be registered to vote!

Deadline:

Oct. 24, 2022
(10/24/22)

is the last day to register
for the 2022 November
general election.

Check your registration:

You can visit

www.pavoterservices.pa.gov

or scan the QR code to confirm
your voter registration status.



vote your way - in person

Polling Place Access:

For seniors and people with disabilities, the right to vote requires **proper access to voting services**.

The City of Philadelphia is required to ensure that its election process is accessible to people with disabilities. **This means that accessible polling places are available within each election district.** Voting systems also have audio, tactile keys, and other features for assistance.

If a fully accessible location that meets all federal and state criteria **is not available** for a polling place in your election district, you have the option of **voting by mail**.

Visit <https://vote.phila.gov> for a full list of polling locations and accessibility information.

Language Access:

It is the policy of the Office of the City Commissioners to **ensure that multi-lingual communities and individuals can gain equal access to voting services**. Language Identification Guides are posted in all public facing locations.



Election Day:

Interpretation services are provided at **every polling place** in the City.

If requiring language assistance, the voter will be asked to point to a language in the **Language Identification Guide** and an interpreter will be contacted either in-person or over the phone.



Voter Assistance:

Voters who cannot read or write in English are allowed assistance to vote by a person of the voter's choice*
other than the Judge of Election, the voter's employer or agent of the employer, or officer or agent of the voter's union.

When bilingual staff is not available, a staff member will contact an interpreter telephonically.



Report:

If you believe you've been wrongly denied services, **you may file a formal Language Access grievance** with the **Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations:**

(215) 686-4670

vote your way - by mail

In Philadelphia, every registered voter is allowed to vote by mail-in ballot.

Applying for a mail-in ballot:

Apply Online:

To apply online, go to www.vote.pa.gov or scan the QR code below.

The online application is available in English, Spanish, and Chinese.



Apply By Mail:

There are two ways to get a paper application. You can:

- Go to www.vote.pa.gov to download and print an application. On this site, you can also request to have an application mailed to you.

- Contact the Philadelphia County Board of Elections at

(215) 686-3469
to request to have a form
mailed to you.

*Paper applications are available in English,
Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese.*

Application Status:

Once you submit your mail-in ballot application, you can check its status by going to www.pavoterservices.pa.gov

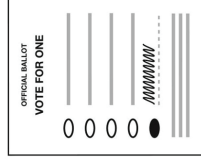
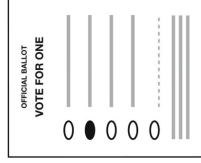
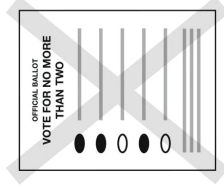
You can also call the Pennsylvania
Department of State at

1 (877) 868-3772

If you apply online, you'll be able to view the status of your application within 48 hours after submitting it.

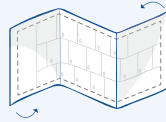
Filling out your mail-in ballot:

- Use **blue** or **black** ink.
- Fill out **both sides** of the ballot.
- Be careful when marking your ballot; **no cross-outs or erasures** - that will invalidate your ballot.



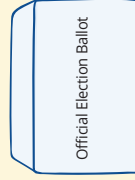
Submit your mail-in ballot:

1



Refold ballot the same way as it was sent.

2



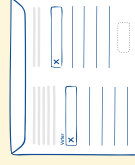
Place it in the blue **"Official Election Ballot"** envelope.

3



Place sealed ballot in **"Voter's Declaration"** envelope.

4



Sign and date the **"Voter's Declaration"** on back of the envelope.

Turning in your ballot:

By Mail

You can turn in your ballot by mail.

The postage is prepaid.

The United States Postal Service recommends that you mail your ballot at least

seven (7) days prior to election day
to ensure it arrives on time.



Once you submit your mail-in ballot, you can check its status by scanning the QR code, visiting www.pavoterservices.pa.gov or calling the Pennsylvania Department of State at **1 (877) 868-3772**



In Person

You can bring ballot to one of the following locations:

- The Philadelphia County Board of Elections
- A satellite election office
- A mobile ballot return pop-up
- A ballot drop box

Exact drop-off locations may change each election. Visit

<https://phila.gov/voting/>

to view an interactive map featuring election offices, official mobile mail-in ballot return pop-ups and mail-in ballot drop box locations. Ballots must be returned by 8PM on Election Day.

provisional ballots

A Provisional Ballot is a paper ballot used to protect the **integrity** of the election and the **rights** of **voters**.

All valid votes cast via provisional ballot have the same impact as votes cast on the voting machines.

Provisional ballot use often occurs when:

- A person **cannot be located** in the poll books that contain a list of registered voters.
- If the voter applied for, but **did not return**, a Mail-In or Absentee Ballot

Poll workers are required to offer a provisional ballot on request.

To check the status of your provisional ballot, visit www.pavoterservices.pa.gov
Depending on the volume of provisional ballots cast, the status of your provisional ballot may not be available immediately.

voter rights and responsibilities

Voting is an essential right.

Every eligible voter is entitled to rights under the law, along with access to resources and contact information needed to report issues or problems encountered in the voting process.

As a voter in Pennsylvania, you have the **right** to:

Vote	If you are a U.S. citizen over the age of 18 who has registered to vote in your county, it is your legal right to vote in Pennsylvania.
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Privacy	You have the right to vote privately and free from coercion, intimidation, or harassment when voting by mail or at a polling place.
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Accessibility	Seniors, people with disabilities, and those facing language barriers can request help from anyone they choose in order to vote.
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Information	To ensure every eligible voter can cast a ballot properly and privately, you have the right to ask election officials about voting procedures.
--------------------	--

Provisional Ballots	Provisional ballots are a fail-safe option to ensure no voter is disenfranchised. Any voter has the right to request a provisional ballot.
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Report	If you encounter any issues or problems while voting, call the Philadelphia City Commissioners Office at (215) 686-1590 .
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Voting is your responsibility.

Voting is a right, but it is also a responsibility. Here is a list of responsibilities every registered voter needs to understand what and who they're voting for, and if their vote counts.

As a voter in Pennsylvania, you have the **responsibility** to:

Register	Before you can vote, you have to register. Get informed about how and when to register, registering after a move, online registration, deadlines and much more.
Review	Make sure there are no surprises when casting your vote. Review voting procedures and get clarification from local officials before Election Day.
Research	Know what you're voting for before heading to the polls. Learn about every office, measure and candidate by creating your own ballot at https://seventy.org/
Verify	Verify your selections on your mail-in ballot, paper ballot, or at your polling place. If you make a mistake, advise your local election official immediately.
Ask Questions	For questions about the voting process, contact the Philadelphia City Commissioner's Office online: https://vote.phila.gov/
Report	If you see any voter intimidation, interference or unlawful electioneering, immediately contact the District Attorney's Election Task Force at (215) 686-9641 .

where to get **more** information

You can find information about elections and voting in Philadelphia at <https://vote.phila.gov>. If you registered to vote in another Pennsylvania county, you can find your local election office at www.vote.pa.gov

Local election offices:

Philadelphia County Board of Elections

If you have questions about the election or voting procedures, contact the Philadelphia County Board of Elections at:

(215) 686-3469

Interpretation services are available.

Philadelphia Voter Registration Office

If you have questions about registering to vote or confirming your voter registration, contact the Philadelphia Voter Registration Office at:

(215) 686-1591

Interpretation services are available.

Philadelphia City Commissioners

For polling location details, candidate information and more, you can contact the Office of the Philadelphia City Commissioners.

Visit

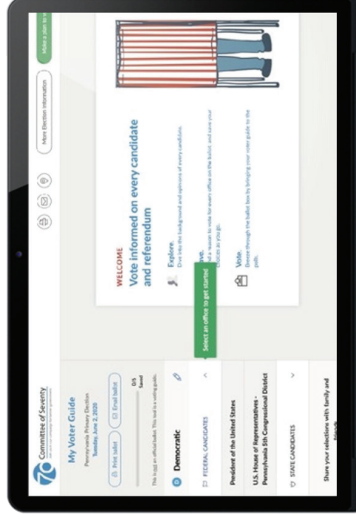
<https://vote.phila.gov>

build a sample ballot

Visit <https://ballot.seventy.org> for a **Build Your Own Ballot** tool to help you **navigate** the upcoming election.

Voters will have the chance to review nonpartisan information on every office, candidate and ballot question.

At the end, you can download and print your sample ballot to take with you to the polls!



Visit <https://ballot.seventy.org> to build your ballot today!

JOIN US!

Interested in connecting to additional resources from the Mayors Innovation Project? Learn more about the benefits of membership today.

Visit us at mayorsinnovation.org



mayors
innovation
project

7122 Sewell Social Sciences Building | 1180 Observatory Dr | Madison, WI 53706

608.890.0730 | mayorsinnovation.org